

beautiful mouth, and in the earnest—Oh! that word is weak!—the intense, upward-glancing eyes. It needs not the many figure by his side, nor the familiar touch of her slender hand upon his shoulder, to tell us that Rose is a bride. Mr. Willis adds, that Mr. Wier's church, half buried in summer foliage when he saw it, is a beautiful specimen of rural architecture, and that it has a tone very musical and sweet. This is as we have been chosen. Let beauty and melody hang the garland and the lyre over the "high places" hallowed by the affections—let them adorn and dignify the altars where the dead are mourned, and where the tender voices of religion and desire whisper hopefully of a reunion. It is their true apostleship on earth.

H. C. H.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

### MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY

is commenced in this number. It will be completed in three or four weeks. It opens more beautifully and impressively than anything we have lately seen from her gifted pen.

### "LETTER FROM NEW YORK."

This series of letters will appear in the course of our next number.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We shall notice next week a variety of new publications lately received from the publishers.

### ADVENTURES OF A SCHOLAR IN THE COUNTRY.

This story, by Mrs. Stowe, on our first page, we commend to all who are suffering from dyspepsia and "the blues." It will relieve them.

Received the following sums, for a purpose previously specified.

C. D. Cleveland	\$10
"My Own Man"	10
W. B. Jarvis	5
S. May	2
G. W. Perkins	2
"Friend of Freedom"	5
G. W. Taylor	5
E. Tuttle	1

### THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The first number of the second volume of the Friend of Youth appears this week. We are glad to learn that the new series is rapidly receiving those who wish complete files should lose no time.

The editor has made ample provision for rich contributions to the new volume. Next number will contain a chapter (by special permission of the author and publisher) from a delightful juvenile work by Grace Greenwood, which will soon be issued by Ticknor, Reed, & Fields, Boston.

Among the attractive articles in the present number, are the following:

The Children's Visit to the Fair, by Mary Weston; a beautiful poem entitled, The Wild Horses; Tales of Travelers; Life Among Birds, the first of a series of original letters on Natural History, by H. W. Townsend; Stories for Young People; Charles Allan's Falschool, &c.

### BILLS! LOOK OUT!

The subscribers of some two or three thousand subscribers to the Era will expire at Nos. 202 and 203—that is, in about one or two weeks. Bills were sent to them enclosed in last week's paper. We hope every subscriber will be on the lookout, so that they may not pass unnoticed.

A few of these two or three thousands may neglect to renew, but we expect from them generally prompt remittances. They will see that we are determined to increase, in every possible way, the value of the paper, as a political, literary, and family companion. Will they please to recollect, how much one subscriber may accomplish for a paper, by a little well-timed effort. Every subscriber renewing, if he send two new subscriptions with his own, can have all three for \$5. Will not each try what he can do, and at least send us one new subscriber. In this case, \$3.50 will pay for both.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON—THE RIGHT COURSE.

The attempt to enforce the Fugitive Law in Boston has given rise to more excitement than has been witnessed in any other city. The slave catchers are from Georgia, and it is understood that they obtained warrants from Judge Woodbury for the arrest of William Craft and his wife, alleged to have escaped several years ago from slavery in that State. The warrants have been placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, he undertook to serve them, but thus far, owing to the opposition of well-to-do citizens, has been unable to accomplish his purpose. The newspapers report that the colored people have armed themselves for the protection of Craft, that the Committee of Vigilance has had the slaves chained arrested several times on various charges, to answer which they have been held to bail in the aggregate sum of \$30,000; and that they have received notice from the same Committee, "to quit."

The duty of the President of the United States, under the Constitution, is "to see that the laws be faithfully executed." As Mr. Fillmore has sanctioned this Fugitive Law by his signature, he will of course feel bound to enforce it, by all the means at his disposal, which may be necessary. Armed resistance will be put down, or he should prove successful, Massachusetts may be considered in a revolutionary condition. We are informed, on good authority, that the President has forwarded his instructions to the Marshal at Boston, and is prepared to sustain him in his attempt to exercise the law, by the military power of the United States.

This is indeed a deplorable state of things. If Massachusetts be prepared for revolution and secession, we have not a word to say. Her right to secede we do not question—but such a step ought not to be taken rashly, without a full consideration of all its consequences. If she is not prepared for this, she will follow the example of South Carolina, and attempt violently to nullify any law of the Union? Certainly she has high example and extreme provocation. Her citizens, when found on necessary business, on board vessels, in the port of Charleston, have in defiance of the Constitution been thrust into prison; simply on account of their color; and her Representative sent thither, by authority of her Legislature, to test in a legal manner, before the proper tribunal, the constitutionality of the laws under which such outrages were committed, was violently ejected from the State. Citizens of the North, too, simply on suspicion of holding views adverse to slavery, have within a few weeks been driven from their homes. Here is a paragraph which we have just noticed in the Southern Herald, published in Athens, Georgia:

"ABOLITION DISPATCH.—The Georgia Republican, of Wednesday, says: A meeting of the Committee of Safety and citizens were assembled to-day to take into consideration the conduct and deportment of two Maine gentlemen, Captain Beardsley, of the schooner George and William, and one Scott, perhaps an ally of a coal of tar and feathers. Subsequently, however, a committee saw them safe on board of their vessel at anchor in our bay, and all sail set. The people have taken their business into their own hands, and, as may be imagined, it is intended to just as it should be."

If these people are right, those citizens of Boston, who have waited on the two citizens of Georgia, and given them notice to quit, on account of the nature of their sentiments and errand, are also right; if the former be wrong, so are the latter. Let us deal out evenhanded justice. The pro-slavery journals here are bitter in

their denunciations of the conduct of the Boston People, but not a word have they ever breathed against the lawless acts of the South Carolina People. What is their judgment worth? It is the offspring of mere prejudice, not the result of sound principle. They have no right to say against the proceedings in Massachusetts, until they have proved by loyalty to the Constitution and the Laws, by rebuking lawless acts wherever committed.

We have pursued a different course. Violence in the North, as well as in the South, we have at all times condemned, without respect to persons. When we denounce lawlessness in one section, we do it on principles which demand its condemnation in all sections.

Secession, we understand. When a Sovereign State decides that the Union is an oppression not to be borne, it has a right to assume its independence. Then it claims no protection from the laws it has cast off—no part in the benefits of the Confederacy it has rejected.

Peaceable non-conformity to a law on conscientious grounds, coupled with submission to its penalties, we understand. That is a duty which, at times, devolves on the citizen, ought to be faithfully discharged, and may be, with entire respect for the law-making power, and consistently with a general recognition of its authority.

But, armed resistance to a law, by holders of the law-making power, is simply rebellion, and cannot be justified on any sound moral principle.

The slave claimants from Georgia, in Boston, are there on an odious errand. They should be resisted by every means, short of fraud or force. The people of Boston have no more right to warn them "to quit," than the people of Georgetown, South Carolina, had a right to give two gentlemen from Maine similar notice. If the Georgia slave claimants are guilty of any violation of law, punish them according to law. If not, but if their business be revolting to the popular sentiment, shun them, give them no encouragement, withhold ordinary courtesies from them; but unless you would practice what you have condemned in South Carolina, unless you would justify Lynch law, and thus put an argument in the mouths of all who recommend violence against Abolitionists, let them alone.

Nor can we for a moment admit the right of armed resistance to the execution of any law, however repulsive, unless, we repeat, the community in which such resistance is attempted, has resolved on independence. The right of resistance then becomes a revolutionary right, above the Constitution, above the established order of things.

If the People of Massachusetts have resolved to go out of the Union, let them resist. If not, let them obey the law, submit to its penalties till they can try all the methods secured by the Constitution for its repeal.

Most earnestly do we hope that our friends everywhere may forbear violence. That is the policy of a bad cause, but can never advance a good one. If good men undertake to put down bad laws by force, bad men will be emboldened to use force against good laws—and society will thus be resolved into anarchy, where the only law will be that of the strongest.

The Telegraph never gives one a correct idea of anything. Hence the foregoing is written in the Boston Herald, and is a very interesting and apparently truthful report of the proceedings in Boston. We rejoice to see that the citizens of Boston have kept themselves strictly within the bounds of the law, not resorting to violent measures.

### THE BOSTON SLAVE HUNT AND THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, October 31, 1850.

The slave hunters, Knight and Hughes, left the city yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., fully prepared to arrest Mary and Ellen Craft in the city of Boston, were worse than useless. Yet not a blow has been struck, or an act of violence done. As soon as it was known that they were about to take out a warrant, the Vigilance Committee was called together and various sub-committees appointed. Among these was a committee of legal gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. His summer consisted of S. C. Sewall, Charles Sumner, R. H. Dana, Jr., John C. Park, and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, a committee of five, one of whom was a distinguished lawyer in the State, volunteered their services. After full deliberation, this committee notified the commissioners that if they acted under the law, they would be sued, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of their appointment, and that the same course would be taken with the marshal and his deputies, or any other persons who should act under the direction of the commissioners. The ground was taken that the process and the law were civil process, and that the *owner of a house cannot be taken in for the purpose of serving it*, and the marshal was notified accordingly. Crafts moved his bed and clothing into his shop, and made it his domicile—his castle.

In the meantime Crafts, on his own responsibility, without advice from any parties, determined on resistance. He armed himself fully, and on a charge of assault, was taken into custody. His shop is in the middle of the negro population, who were in a state of intense excitement, armed and determined upon resistance. No man could approach within a hundred yards of Crafts without being assailed by a hail of stones, and a signal would call a powerful body at a moment's warning. The Marshal's assistants made reconnaissance, and are perfectly satisfied that if the "owner of a house" is taken in, the process cannot be carried out at all, and if that doctrine is adhered to, the process could only be served with bloodshed.

It must be distinctly understood that this forcible resistance is a matter which the Vigilance Committee has no concern whatever. They confined themselves to legal measures only.

As an offset to the Roman simplicity and grandeur of this poor man, seated calmly at work at his saddle, brandishing an upper chamber, the Spartans of his race, there was a ludicrous side of the picture. Knight and Hughes were themselves arrested and held to bail in \$10,000 each, on a charge of assault. After some difficulty they found bail. The next day they were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap William Crafts, and again in the afternoon on a similar charge as to Ellen Crafts. Two arrests a day was their usual allowance. After the last arrest, the excited crowd of negroes followed Knight's carriage, and he took flight through Court and Leverett streets, over Cambridge bridge, ran down the middle of the street, and then, when he was overtaken and threatened him, and it was with difficulty that some of them were kept from violence, but no actual violence was inflicted. Knight was thoroughly alarmed. A portion of the Vigilance Committee waited upon him and Hughes, and told them that they had no intention to threaten them, but that their presence polluted the peace of the city as well as their own lives. They promised to leave the city the next morning, but when the morning came they were not gone. Several complaints were made against them, and prepared to be served—one for carrying concealed weapons; another for "smoking in the streets," and another for "obscuring the face of the sun." The combination of the trivial and the comical, the serious and the ludicrous, with the harassment of handbills, arrests, and crowds at their heels wherever they went, and the certainty that their process could not be served without bloodshed, overcame their obstinacy, and they took the express train for the South, waited upon by a large and respectable committee.

Knight and Hughes are said to be men of a low description, mere hirelings or speculators, serving no better treatment than they received. These various arrests, however, were not made by the legal committee, but were the voluntary action of parties, taking the responsibility upon themselves. The committee were prepared to serve a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the Marshal, the moment the arrest should be made, and to raise an issue between the State and the National Government. They also proposed to hold Crafts to bail for debt, in order to try the question whether the certificate of the Commissioner would override the legal process of the State, made for the purpose of arresting him, and to be arrested on a criminal charge, for violent assaults, with dangerous weapons, if he used them, and thus raise the final question of precedence

between a criminal process of the State, and the certificate of the Commissioner. If no other criminal charge could be raised, it is proposed, with his own consent, to arrest him for forgery, (which is a criminal offence in Massachusetts,) on account of the invalidity of his slave marriage. These various technical objections and contrivances were raised, not against the Constitution, but against the odious and unconstitutional statute. Had the statute been no more than the Constitution requires, no legal resistance would have been made, except on the real issues between the parties. As for the resistance of the negroes, how can they distinguish between the Constitution and a statute? They only receive the simple idea that, without trial or notice, father, mother, husband, wife or child, brother or sister, may be snatched from each other, and from home, and hurried into captivity in an unknown and hostile land.

There are rumors that the President has authorized the Marshal to employ a portion of the "punish" offenders. We do not believe he has done so, or intends to do any such thing. He knows that the whole standing army of the United States, which would be called out, cannot break down a poor man's outer door to serve a civil process, or "punish" any citizen for any crime whatever.

The above letter comes from a responsible source and may be relied upon as a correct statement of this unsuccessful Slave Hunt in the New-England Metropolis.—Ed. Tribune.

### THIS, MUST BE—THE PROSPECT.

This month the Disunionists are to try their strength in the South. The Legislature of Mississippi convenes, according to the Governor's proclamation, on the 18th inst.; that of South Carolina meets, according to law, on the 25th, and on the same day, the members of the Georgia Convention are to be chosen. Preceding all, on the 11th, the Nashville Convention was to meet; but whether it will ever see the light again does not yet appear.

The prospects of the Disunionists in the South are gloomy enough. Public sentiment everywhere seems to be setting against them, and the probability is that those of them, who have made themselves prominent will, ere long, lose caste in the political world.

The vote in Texas, so far as heard from, is overwhelming in favor of the boundary bill of Congress.

In Florida, where the election for a member of Congress distinctly turned upon the issue of Disunion, Mr. Cabell, the Union candidate, has been returned by an increased majority.

In Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, no movements of the slightest importance have been made in favor of Disunion. The Press in all these States, with few exceptions, either rejoice or acquiesce in the measures of the late session.

Neither Mississippi nor Alabama can be brought to sustain South Carolina. The Governor of Alabama has not yielded to the request to call an extra session of the Legislature; and we see no evidence that Governor Quitman's views will be sustained at the called session of the Mississippi Legislature. In some parts of that State, the spirit of Disunion is rampant; but the general sentiment appears to be with Judge Sharkey and General Foote, the advocates of "the compromise" and the Union.

Georgia, at first, seemed disposed to lead off against the Federal Government; but those of her citizens most turbulent in their zeal for secession are beginning "to subside," and take a more rational view of things. They even repeat the charge of aiming at a dissolution of the Union as a libel, and are assuming the title of Unionists.

The opponents of the compromise measures in Congress, in the Southern States, have adopted the title of the Union Southern Rights Party. While their opponents style themselves "the Union and Southern Rights Party," the *Columbian* (Ga.) *Times*, a terribly pro-Disunion paper, has struck its flag, as we showed in the last number, and agrees to acquiesce in what has been done by Congress, provided it behave better hereafter.

Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, who did more than any other members of Congress to inflame the Southern mind, are now laboring to undo the work of their own hands. It is amusing to watch the various devices with which the Disunion papers attempt to cover their retreat. The *Southern* (Ga.) *Herald*, pretends that "the submissives, for factions purposes, are perverting the real issue," because they will insist, "when they know the contrary, that the question to be decided, at the election for members of the Convention, is Union and Disunion."

The simple and unvarnished truth is, that the people are merely called upon to say whether they will approve, by tame submission, the late action of Congress, which robs them of their just constitutional rights, or whether they will speak for themselves, and by all appropriate means endeavor to put a stop to Northern encroachment.

That is all! To protest, and by appropriate means endeavor to put a stop to Northern encroachment! The *Herald* scolds the idea of Disunion.

On both sides of every great question, there will always be found ultra and extremists. If there be in Clark county a man who advocates Disunion, as the only remedy for the existing evils, we know him. But if there be such, we heard little in asserting, that, for every Disunionist in the ranks of the Southern Rights party, there are two abolitionists among the submissives.

The cry of Disunion is only raised by designing leaders, to terrify a few old-fashioned, but some tender-hearted sprigs of aristocracy, whose fears picture the probability of their faces being scratched or their hair being put out of curl.

Recollect, Georgia is the State on which the Disunionists have relied to commence the revolutionary struggle. Even South Carolina wavered her claim to this distinction in favor of her chivalric neighbor.

What shall be said of the Palmetto State? The report is that she is wholly committed to the cause of Disunion, but we apprehend, that even her orthodoxy on that point is somewhat questionable. Whether from innate modesty and respect for her sister States, or from devotion to the cause, which she may think would be better taken care of under other auspices, or from a wise regard to her own safety, she has shown no disposition to hurry in advance of her compatriots. Indeed she seems to think that the Union is still deserving of her patronage, as she has just gone to the trouble of electing her full delegation to Congress, every member of which must swear to support the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, before he can take his seat. This is a pretty strong presumption that she has concluded to "wait a little longer."

As to the Nashville Convention, it has lost its head. Resolutions were adopted at its last meeting, fixing the 11th of November as the day for its re-assembling, and directing its President, Judge Sharkey, to give notice accordingly; but the honorable Judge is so busy in taking care of the Union in Mississippi, that he has forgotten or neglected his duty to the Convention. The *Charleston Mercury* is chagrined at this failure to give the requisite notice. "He has done one thing," it says, "in the very last of his moments, come up by the side of Senator Foote. He will not probably attend, but neither his notification nor attendance is at all necessary to the meeting of the Convention." The *Mercury* consoles itself with the reflection, that, at all events, South Carolina will be in attendance!

There is evidently an increasing division of sentiment between the border slave States, as the *Southern Press* calls them, and the planting or cotton States. The latter, the *Press* says, were willing to unite with the former for secession, with a view to secure protection to the whole South, but they were betrayed, deserted by the border States, which were bribed into submission by the Fugitive Law. Now that the repeal of this law is threatened, these same States are breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and call upon the planting States to unite with them in making the continuance of the law a *resistance*. The *Press* coolly tells them that they are neither to be trusted nor aided, and that the Fugitive law is of very little consequence any way. It makes the following declaration, which, if sus-

tained by the cotton-planting States, will clearly indicate such a division in the South itself as must render a division of the Union about impossible.

"We shall unite in no such movement as is now proposed by the submissives. First, because we would not violate this glorious Union on the statute book. Second, because we have no faith in the promises or pledges of the submissives. We would expect to see repeated the same game of bluff and back-out—we would expect to see the same men who now talk so valiantly, and treasonably, we believe is the word—the foremost to pass over to the enemy with compromise, submission, with recedence, and with denunciations of those whom they had deserted, to whom they had pledged their faith in the most public, solemn, and official manner.

"We don't want to see the Federal army and navy cannonading great cities in the North to recover fugitive slaves. Nor do we want to see that force employed in the slaughter of the people of a Southern State, for the simple exercise of their rights, which their constituted authorities are altering their Government, and separating from a political connection which they believe fatal to their rights. We are of no such vulgar, futile, and barbarous Government.

"Such a Government cannot be maintained without such agents, let it be amended or altered. In this day of progress, of liberty, of reason, here is an occasion to manifest them."

There is a good deal of reason in this. Fighting for peace, forcing a Union, or enacting a law which can only be executed by the military power, is a thing not to be done, in Kentucky.

Agreeing with the Southern Press, we have no faith in the menaces of the Union and the press of the border slave States. Were the Fugitive Law repealed, there would be no more danger of Disunion than there is now. What dissolve the Union, simply because they would be thrown back upon the old law of '93 for the reclamation of their slaves? How would that remedy the evil? They would then have the help of no law at all. The Northern States would stand to them in the same relation that the Canadas now hold, so that there would be no more runaways, no recaptures! We rather think that there are enough cool heads in these States to understand all this in advance.

The truth, however, is, that the politicians of the border States, who are now threatening so fiercely what they will do, if the law be repealed, understand well enough that, as the Senate is at present constituted, it will not be repealed. The free States, if we include Delaware, have a majority of six in the Senate, but this is a matter of little consequence, so long as it can command a majority there. Such is the fact. There will be, first, twenty-eight Southern Senators opposed to the repeal of the law. The two Delaware Senators voted for it, and there is no reason to suppose that they will change their policy. Mr. Gwin of California is a Mississippian, and will vote with the South. On the same side, we must set down Douglas of Illinois, Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Cass of Michigan, Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, and Dickinson of New York. All these, added to the Southern vote, will give thirty-seven votes against repeal. The free-State editors of the border States, who are now trying to intimidate the North by the menace of Disunion, contingent upon a repeal of the law, we repeat, understand all this—bait, the opportunity of acquiring, by this safe exhibition of valor, high reputation as watchful and chivalrous champions of the rights of slaveholders, and of reuniting them once more for the easier government of the North, is not to be neglected.

From this review it is evident that, so far as the South is concerned, the danger of Disunion, if it ever existed, which we disbelieve, is now passed. Capitalists, who have been hitherto deterred by it from making investments in the District of Columbia, may disperse their fears. There is just as much danger of a dissolution of the Union by the South, as of the election of General Cass to the Presidential chair in 1852.

### THE CHARACTER OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The doubt that at first prevailed in relation to the character of the Administration, has nearly cleared away. The action of Mr. W. in the Secretary of State seemed to indicate anti-liberal tendencies in Mr. Fillmore, but the appointment of Mr. Corwin, a man of well-known anti-slavery opinions, gave countenance to an opposite inference.

Our impression was, that the selection of Mr. Webster was made at the instance of slaveholding politicians; that it was to be regarded as a prophesy of the future course of the Administration; that Mr. Corwin was associated with him for the purpose of preventing the alienation of the liberal portion of the Whig party, and would soon find himself, or be found, not at home in the new cabinet.

But, we were willing to await the progress of events. Condemnation before trial was unfair. The first indication of the concurrence of Mr. Fillmore with the Webster policy, was his departure from the course of action determined upon by his honest, great-hearted predecessor, General Taylor, in relation to the settlement of the Texas boundary, and the organization of government for New Mexico. The General had recommended the admission of that Territory as a State, and the reference of the question of boundary between it and Texas to the only legitimate tribunal, the Supreme Court. By this recommendation he was prepared to stand, the menaces of Texas and the reproaches of his slaveholding friends, to the contrary notwithstanding. Had he lived we would have been glad to see the Government stand by him, and triumph, the Federal name with Texas and New Mexico, by his admission as a State, would have been relieved from all danger of the incursions of Slavery.

His successor, a Northern man, had neither his sagacity nor his nerve. He shrunk from carrying out the main policy of General Taylor. The "compromise," which the fearless southerner had rejected, the apprehensive northerner accepted. His first act, after selecting for his principal adviser a man who had declared the nomination of General Taylor "one not fit to be made," was to recommend the settlement of the Texas boundary question by the payment of a bribe to Texas, to refuse his countenance to the admission of New Mexico as a State, and to encourage the organization of Territorial Governments without the Will not provide. He may not have interfered directly with members of Congress, but the conduct of the Whigs of the House of Representatives, known to be in sympathy and correspondence with Mr. Webster, was an indication of the policy of the Administration.

Next followed the Fugitive Bill—a measure which has done more to exasperate the North and enlarge the Union, than all other measures of Congress combined—a measure that could not have passed the House but for the concerted action of those Whig members who have since assumed the title of "National Whigs," and claimed special sympathy with Mr. Fillmore.

The bill subjected the question of personal freedom to a horde of irresponsible commissioners, compelled the most summary process, disregarded the right of jury trial, virtually annulled the writ of *habeas corpus*, offered a bribe to fraud and fanaticism, attempted to convert the people of the free States into slave catchers, and aimed, by implication, at the recognition of Slavery in the Territories. It was forced through the House, under the operation of the previous question, precipitately, without any opportunity being afforded for examination, discussion, deliberation, or amendment, and was at length passed, in the absence of one-third of the members of that body.

If ever a State were called upon to veto any measure, so as to give the representatives of the People a chance for reconsideration and revision, Mr. Fillmore was called upon to refuse his sanction to such a bill, passed with less delay and deliberation than are awarded to the consideration of an ordinary road bill. For all the evil consequences that have resulted, and may result, from the agitation created by this infamous law, he must share the responsibility with those who concocted and voted for it.

Not satisfied with a reversal of the policy of the preceding liberal Administration, the *Republic*, the special organ of the Executive, is placed under pro-slavery auspices. A journal more thorough in its antagonism to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, more devoted to the Slave Power and its policy, has never existed in Washington. It is apologetic for slavery; it denounces anti-slavery as disorganizers and enemies of the Union; it brands the Willnot-Provide policy as fully and wickedness; it advocates with all its might the Fugitive Law; it encourages and foments the spirit of pro-slavery faction in the Whig party at the North, and shows no favor to any prominent Whig in that section who is not willing to adhere to the policy of Daniel Webster.

The temporary cessation of Messrs. Duer, Granger, & Co. from the regular Whig Convention of New York, on the ground of the continued adherence of that body to the pro-slavery doctrines of the party, must be regarded as another evidence that Mr. Fillmore is "a Northern Man with Southern Principles."

The bolters carried on their proceedings in his name; they claimed to act in his behalf; and the *Republic*, the organ of the President, endorsed them. At first, we refused to admit the truth of their assumptions, because we could not believe that the Administration would so openly support a policy which it had previously repudiated. On the 29th grounds rising from the river stood the mansions of the well-defined aristocracy of the little settlement—larger and more imposing, with projecting upper stories and carved corbels. On the front of one of these, over the elaborately wrought entrance of the doorway, might be seen the armorial bearings of the honorable family of Saltonstall. Its hospitable door was now closed—no guests filed its spacious hall, or partook of the rich delicacies of its ample larder. Death had been there, its venerable and respected occupant had just been borne by his peers in rank and station to the neighboring grave-yard. Learned, affable, intrepid, a sturdy assertor of the rights and liberties of the Province, and so far in advance of his time as to refuse to yield to the terrible witchcraft delusion—vacating his seat on the Bench, and openly expressing his disapprobation of the violent and sanguinary proceedings of the Court—wise in council, and prompt in action—not his own townsmen alone, but the people of the entire Province, had reason to mourn the loss of a noble and brave man.

Four years before the events of which we are about to speak, the Indian allies of the French in Canada suddenly made their appearance in the western part of the settlement. At the close of a mid-winter day, six savages rushed into the open gate of a garrison house owned by one Bradley, who appears to have been absent at the time. A sentinel stationed in the house discharged his musket, killing the foremost Indian, and was himself instantly shot down. The mistress of the house, a spirited young woman, was making soap in a large kettle over the fire. She seized her larder, and dashed the boiling liquid in the faces of the assailants, scalding one of them severely, and was only captured after such a resistance as can scarcely be conceived of by the delicately framed and tenderly nurtured occupants of the places of our great-grandmothers. After plundering the house, the Indians started on their long winter march for Canada. Tradition says that some thirteen persons, probably women and children, were killed outright at the garrison. Goodwife Bradley and four others were spared as prisoners. The ground was covered with dead, and the captives were compelled to carry heavy burdens of their plundered household stuffs, while for many days in succession they had no other sustenance than bits of hide, ground onions, and lilies. In this situation, in the cold, wintry forest, and unattended, the unhappy young woman gave birth to a child. Its cries irritated the savages, who cruelly treated it, and threatened its life. To the entreaties of the mother they replied, that they would spare it on the condition that it should be baptized after their fashion. She gave the little innocent into their hands, when with mock solemnity they made the sign of the cross upon its forehead by gushing it with their knives, and afterwards barbarously put it to death before the eyes of its mother, seeming to regard the whole matter as an excellent piece of sport. Nothing so strongly excited the risibility of these grim barbarians as the tears and cries of their victims, extorted by physical or mental agony. Capacious alike in their cruelties and their kindnesses, they treated some of their captives with forbearance and consideration, and tormented others apparently without cause. One man on his way to Canada was killed because they did not like his looks, "he was so sour;" another because he was "old and good for nothing." One of their own number, who was suffering greatly from the effects of the scolding soap, was drenched and mocked as a fool who had let a squaw whip him;" while, on the other hand, the energy and spirit manifested by Goodwife Bradley in her defence was a constant theme of admiration, and gained her so much respect among her captors as to protect her from personal injury or insult. On her arrival in Canada, she was sold to a French farmer, by whom she was kindly treated.

### MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

The Washington correspondents of the *Baltimore Sun* and *Chippew*, a few days since, announced that the President was concentrating a very large military force upon Boston—and they made merry at the idea of using powder and ball against the Yankees. The reports were well calculated to exasperate the freedom of the country. Fortunately, they are all pronounced to be utterly false and groundless by the *Republic*, the organ of the Executive. This is well. From the latest, most "reliable" accounts, it would seem that there has been a trial, not of strength, but of wit, between the People of Boston and the Slave-catchers.

It would be rather premature for Mr. Fillmore to step in with the military power to settle conflicting questions of law. When an extraordinarily oppressive law is passed, its authors must expect that extraordinary legal and technical measures will be tried, to baffle its operation.

Mr. Mann has been thrown overboard by the Webster influence in his district. He was nominated first by the Free-Soilers, although not identified with their organization. His name was then taken up in the Whig Convention of his district, but, after a sharp struggle, Samuel H. Walley was nominated in his place. The votes stood—For Walley 64, for Mann 63. Mr. Mann has discharged his duties in Congress with signal ability. He is one of the most

popular and useful citizens of Massachusetts, and his name is identified honorably with the cause of Education throughout the Union. On all points of public policy, he has faithfully resorted to the Whig party in his district, high, fallen under the displeasure of Mr. Webster, he must be proscribed. We do not believe the People will ratify the proceedings of the Convention that has attempted to execute the will of Mr. Webster.

### THE BORDER WAR OF 1708.

The picturesque site of the now large village of Haverrill, on the Merrimack river, was occupied a century and a half ago by some thirty dwellings, scattered at unequal distances along the two principal roads, one of which, running parallel with the river, intersected the other, which ascended the hill northwardly, and lost itself in the dark woods. The log huts of the first settlers had at that time given place to comparatively spacious and commodious habitations, framed and covered with sawed boards and cloven clapboards or shingles. They were many of them two stories in front, with the roof sloping off behind to a single one; the windows few and small, and frequently so fitted as to be opened with difficulty, and affording but a scanty supply of light and air. Two or three of the best constructed were occupied as a school, where, in addition to the regular companies of soldiers were stationed.

On the 29th grounds rising from the river stood the mansions of the well-defined aristocracy of the little settlement—larger and more imposing, with projecting upper stories and carved corbels. On the front of one of these, over the elaborately wrought entrance of the doorway, might be seen the armorial bearings of the honorable family of Saltonstall. Its hospitable door was now closed—no guests filed its spacious hall, or partook of the rich delicacies of its ample larder. Death had been there, its venerable and respected occupant had just been borne by his peers in rank and station to the neighboring grave-yard. Learned, affable, intrepid, a sturdy assertor of the rights and liberties of the Province, and so far in advance of his time as to refuse to yield to the terrible witchcraft delusion—vacating his seat on the Bench, and openly expressing his disapprobation of the violent and sanguinary proceedings of the Court—wise in council, and prompt in action—not his own townsmen alone, but the people